

RGMA-26252  
10 MAY 1957

GENERAL MATTERS AND COMMENTS:

1. Subject was at the contact point slightly before 1100 hours. He showed up and driven to the safe apartment, where the meeting took place.

2. Re Evgen KAPITAN: Subject reported that WEISS is still in Munich. In April, KAPITAN told Subject that he had had a fight with WEISS. Each accused the other of infidelity. KAPITAN claimed that WEISS now has an American boyfriend who gave her a blouse as a present. On Saturday afternoon, April, while WEISS was taking pictures in the Goethestrasse bars, KAPITAN had a date with SCHNEIDER. SCHNEIDER is no longer working for Rodenstock. Subject gave Skeeluke a written report on KAPITAN's background. The report was discussed and Subject clarified several points and added some bits of information. Subject also submitted two photos of KAPITAN together with his mother, Landlady, Silvia Kech, and a photograph of Adrian KOSAROV and his former wife.

Field Comment: Subject's report on KAPITAN was forwarded as an attachment to RGMA-26363.

3. Re Ilya JAKUSHEV: Subject had heard nothing further from JAKUSHEV. However, KAPITAN brought a postcard to Subject's apartment and insisted that Subject's daughter send birthday greetings to JAKUSHEV's daughter. Subject's daughter wrote out the card and mailed it.

4. Re MARTENS: Because of bad weather on 7 April, Subject did not go out to see MARTENS. Subject stated that he had heard from Dimitriy TOPONOVSKIY that MARTENS is living with a girl named Lore LNU who works in the canteen at TPLINOO.

5. Re AERAPLIN-1:

a) Subject mentioned that he was supposed to call AERAPLIN-1 some time and see if the latter had any more information about MARTENS. In discussing this point, Subject stated that AERAPLIN-1 had mentioned that Major WAGNER, the former Abwehr officer in Prague, had been seen in Munich recently. AERAPLIN-1 did not say when WAGNER was here or who had seen him. Skeeluke used this point to launch a debriefing concerning Subject's and AERAPLIN's activities at the end of the war, since their two stories, as previously reported, did not agree. Skeeluke explained to Subject that if, as Subject previously reported, WAGNER stayed in Prague at the end of the war, it is probable that he was captured by the Soviets. When they found out that WAGNER was an Abwehr member, they would have executed him. His appearance in Munich indicates that he escaped execution, so it seems reasonable to assume that he bought his life with a promise to cooperate with the KIS.

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Following this line of thought, it is likely that WAGNER was in Munich in an attempt to contact some of his old agents and to recruit them for the RIS. Subject said this idea had never occurred to him and added that the thought certainly sounded logical. Skeeluke then asked Subject to review the events at the end of the war and list the persons who had been with him at the time, their connections to WAGNER then and their probable locations now. Subject reported the following.

b) In April 1945, Subject was in Prague working as an agent for a fnw LIPPOLD who was a Gestapo member working under cover in a German trade delegation in Prague. During the last week in April 1945, it was apparent that Prague was about to fall and the GIs were receiving reports that the Czechs were about to rise in arms. About a week before the end of April, LIPPOLD told Subject that Subject was to lead a group of Gestapo co-workers to Austria, where they would form the core of a resistance group. At that time, LIPPOLD assigned MARTENS, SHEBRYAKOV and a Belgian W/T operator to Subject's group. Subject knew SHEBRYAKOV the best of those in this group, as the two of them had worked together. He did not know the Belgian at all and can not remember his name.

c) In Spring 1945, the Abwehr in Prague was subordinate to the Gestapo. Subject knew one of the Abwehr group leaders, Major WAGNER, an alleged GDM officer. On 30 April, Subject was informed by LIPPOLD that he was to have some of WAGNER's agents assigned to his group and that the entire unit was to depart at once for Austria and set up a base in the area of Zell am See. On 30 April, the following Abwehr agents were assigned to Subject's group:

ABCAPELIN-1

A Ukrainian who called himself Pierre

and SERICH

Leonid YUSOV NO CARD! DEAD.

In addition, the group was joined by a Wehrmacht first lieutenant who had an injured left hand; an SS Obersturmfuehrer whose name Subject recalls as Otto BRILLER; and a German named MUELLER whose full name and background Subject can not recall.

d) Just prior to his departure from Prague, Subject was given about 30,000 DM, a radio set, weapons and vehicles. He was told that he was to lead the group to Austria and that WAGNER and LIPPOLD would join him there once he was established. LIPPOLD cautioned him not to move too fast, but to establish a secure base and let things calm down a little before taking any action against the Allies.

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e) Subject's group, accompanied by the wives of Subject, MARTIN and AECAPLIN-1, departed Prague at midnight on 30 April 1945. Because of the confusion everywhere, it took them four or five days to reach Salzburg, which was still in German hands when they arrived. Subject went to the Labor Office in Salzburg and applied for Labor Books for some of the members of his group as cover documentation. He is sure that he submitted applications for himself and his wife under their correct names, for MARTIN and wife under their correct names and for the Belgian. He may also have applied on behalf of other members of the group. The books were issued with entries which made it appear that all of the applicants were so-called Eastern workers (Ostarbeiter). Subject is reasonably sure that there should be a record in the Salzburg Labor Office of the issuance of these documents.

f) Subject stated that after the group left Salzburg, they went to Ramsau, where Subject quartered all the members of the unit with various farmers in the area. When Skeeluke asked if Subject were sure of the location, Subject thought a minute and then remembered that the name of the town was Rauris and not Ramsau. AECAPLIN-1 and his wife were quartered by themselves on a farm a little way from the village of Rauris. They remained pretty much by themselves and did not mix with the other members of the group. Shortly after their arrival in Rauris, Subject went to visit AECAPLIN-1 and found the latter dressed in priest's robes. This was the first time Subject knew that AECAPLIN-1 was a priest.

g) While in Rauris, Subject reported his entire group to the local ration office in order to secure food ration cards for them. Subject submitted the applications personally and in a block, but the individuals had to pick up their documents in person and sign for them. Subject is sure that if there are still records of ration books issued in Rauris, his group will be listed in a block.

h) When Subject finally made up his mind to surrender, he informed the other members of the group and most of them scattered. Subject was held under house arrest by the Americans for about one week and was interrogated. He claims he succeeded in convincing the Americans that he was only an Eastern laborer. After he cleared himself with the Americans, he was leader of a camp containing 50-60 Eastern refugees and located on the edge of Rauris. He remained there for about 3 or 4 weeks before going to Salzburg.

i) At the time of his surrender, Subject buried the group's money in a pit outside Rauris. He claims that he could still find the spot. He also buried some of his old documents which linked him with the GLS and Gestapo in a can which he placed in a hole between the roots of a tree outside Rauris. He claims that he could also find that spot. He gave the radio to Pierre and it is now in the OUN/S collection in Munich.

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J) When Subject left Rauris, only AECAPLIN-1 and the Wehrmacht lieutenant were still there. The lieutenant was living with a priest in a small church on the uphill side of the village of Rauris. The lieutenant had about 60,000 DM and some jewels which were to have been used to finance the group and he retained these when the group left. Subject split his funds between SEREBYIAKOV, the Belgian, AECAPLIN-1 and himself. Subject believes that the lieutenant may still be living in Rauris. According to Subject, the man is easily recognizable, though he wears a leather brace across the back of his injured left hand. The brace helps him to retain some use of his fingers.

K) As to the current locations of the other members of the group, Subject reported that SEREBYIAKOV and the Belgian went to Belgium and he has not seen them since. AECAPLIN-1 is now in Munich. Pierre and GERICH emigrated to Canada. MOSENS died. Subject believes that LEVCHENKO was held by the Americans and that WELLMER settled somewhere around Zell am See, but he is not sure of these two points.

Field Comments: Of the persons named by Subject, Pierre appears to be Pierre MASHUK. Subject's "GERICH" is probably Yuriy GERICH. Leonid MOSENS has previously been reported as Leonid MASHINZ. The others can not be identified.

6. Re Boris LEVCHENKO: Discussion of the above events reminded Subject of another incident which happened to him at about the end of the war. At the time of the German occupation of the Ukraine, one Boris LEVCHENKO was leader of the third police district in Dnepropetrovsk. In 1942, Subject got LEVCHENKO into the GPP. Shortly thereafter, LEVCHENKO was sent by the Germans to Byelorussia, where he was active in the campaign against the partisans around Minsk. Subject next met LEVCHENKO in Prague in the Spring of 1945. LEVCHENKO was broke and looked terrible, so Subject took him home to supper and they had some drinks together. LEVCHENKO explained that the anti-partisan group with which he had worked had been dissolved following the German retreat. LEVCHENKO had been instructed to report to the German labor office and when he did so he received an assignment to work in a factory. LEVCHENKO did not want the factory job and appealed to Subject to help him. Subject arranged for LEVCHENKO to meet HIPPOLD, but HIPPOLD said he did not like LEVCHENKO's looks and refused to hire him. When Subject's group was about to withdraw to Austria, Subject offered to take LEVCHENKO with him, but LEVCHENKO refused and remained in Prague. Subject next met LEVCHENKO in a street car in Munich in 1947. At that time LEVCHENKO called himself Dr. Edmund EZZY. Subject obtained a job for LEVCHENKO in KOSAREV's intelligence net, but KOSAREV soon fired him, because LEVCHENKO consistently submitted false information. To the best of Subject's knowledge, LEVCHENKO is now in Australia.

7. Instructions to Subject: Subject said that he would be willing to work with Skeelake and try to find the Wehrmacht lieutenant whom Subject believes remained there after the war. At the same time Subject